

CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY

JANUARY NUMBER



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THE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
OF CONNECTICUT, INC.

Audits, Examinations and Special Investigations for Credit, Financing and General Purposes.

Special Department for Conducting Examinations of Banks, Municipalities and Financial Institutions.

Cost and Financial Systems Devised and Installed.

Federal and State Income and Inheritance Taxes.

Consultants in All Matters Relative to Accounting Procedure, Finance and Organization.

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HARTFORD — BRIDGEPORT

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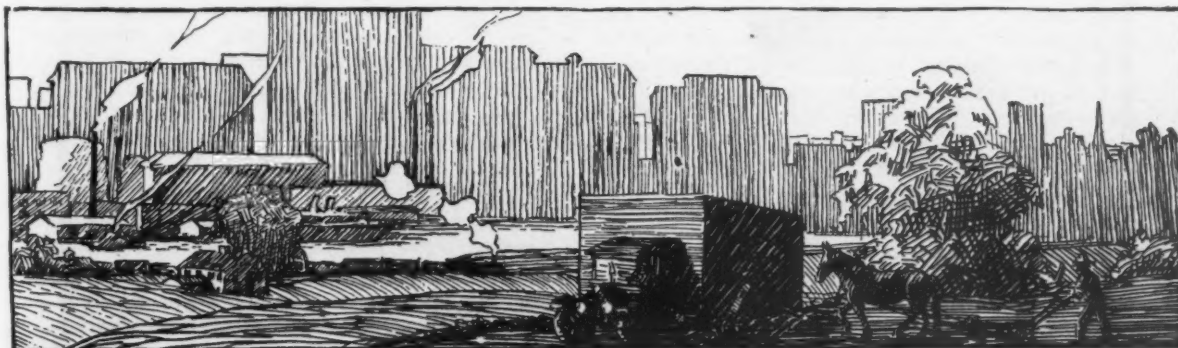
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THE PRIVILEGES OF A VOTER AND TAXPAYER

The representatives of the people have gathered together in the 1927 Session of the Connecticut General Assembly. Fortunately the Assembly we believe, is made up of men and women of vision and sound judgment, who will make every effort to promote the interests of the state.

As members of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, you will take pride in the fact that since the year 1817 the manufacturers of Connecticut, through their organization, have given their support to all worthy legislation of whatever nature and have opposed all legislation which would retard social and economic development.

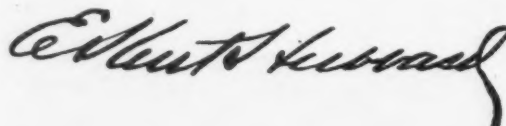
Your representatives, regardless of their qualifications, cannot possibly be informed concerning the results of any particular piece of legislation upon your business unless you advise them, nor can the Association as effectively carry out the purpose for which it was organized.

The Association must be on the alert in your interest. It is responsible for keeping you advised of all legislation which would be detrimental to the successful operation of your plant. It must, after careful study, sponsor those bills which may aid you to develop your business. It must act in your behalf at all hearings before the various legislative committees and at all informal conferences. Its responsibilities are definitely defined.

Your responsibility involves constant contact with the representatives of your district in keeping them continuously informed concerning your wishes and needs.

The responsibility of those whom your district elected to the General Assembly lies in giving every consideration to the wishes of their constituency.

Your safety depends upon the continuance of your constitutional right of representative government. You, as a voter and tax payer, are entitled to consideration. It is our hope that you will exercise your right and by so doing, aid the Association to aid you.



Rubber

By HENRY R. GILSON

Technical Assistant to the President of the United States Rubber Company

There Is No More Fascinating Story Than That of the Discovery and Modern Usage of Rubber. This Article, Prepared As the Basis for an Address to Formen of The Hartford Rubber Works, Treats the Subject In a Non-Technical Way

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS on his second voyage to this country, subsequent to 1492, landed on the Island of Hayti and collected among other curiosities some strange black balls given him by the Indian boys, which were made from the hardened juice of a tree. What he did with them, is not known.

In the century following Columbus' travels, the Portuguese founded the Colony of Brazil, and the first journey down the Amazon River was made by a Portuguese missionary. He found the same gum tree juice that Columbus had found in the West Indies but the natives had discovered that it was water proof and had made shoes from it. Little by little, samples of this new substance found their way to Europe but it was 1731 before thoughtful men believed it worth while to investigate the gum, and the Paris Academy of Science sent explorers to learn about it. It was not long after this that Lisbon began to import crudely fashioned articles and it is said that in 1755 the King of Portugal sent several pairs of royal boots to be water-proofed.

About the year 1770 a black ball of this caoutchouc found its way to England, and Priestly, the discoverer of oxygen, learned it would rub out pencil marks. He named it "rubber."

In 1800 Brazil was the only country manufacturing rubber articles and her best market

was North America. Rubber shoes, water bottles, powder flasks, etc., found buyers in American ports, but rubber shoes were most in demand.

Shortly after America began to import raw rubber and manufacture goods of its own. A Scotchman named McIntosh, operating in England, found a way of water-proofing by spreading a thin sheet of rubber dissolved in naphtha between two strips of cloth. His name still stands for rain-coats today. The trouble with the materials at that time however was the effect of the seasons, in winter the shoes and coats getting very stiff and hard and in the summer, soft and sticky.

Discovery of Vulcanization

ABOUT 1834 Charles Good-year, a Connecticut

hardware merchant, began the study of rubber and it became a passion with him. He set out to find a method of making rubber goods impervious to change of temperature. He neglected his business, pawned his goods and borrowed from his friends. With an inventor's tireless patience he tried one combination after another, but they all failed. Finally in 1839 when he was mixing rubber and sulphur together, he accidentally dropped some on a hot stove. Instead of melting as he expected it to do it flattened out like a silver dollar and when removed from the stove bent and stretched easily without cracking or breaking. This was the first discovery of vulcanizing which Brock-



TAPPING A RUBBER TREE

edon, an Englishman, later named after the Roman god of fire.

Origin of Rubber Plantations

ABOUT 1870 H. A. Wickham, an Englishman living in South America conceived the idea of cultivating rubber trees. He planted some seeds from the hevea tree around his Brazilian home and started a tree nursery. Some of his ideas were issued in printed form and a copy came into the hands of the director of Kew Gardens in England, who thought his plan worth trying. In 1876 Wickham carried a supply of seeds to England and they were planted under the glass roofs of the Kew Gardens hot houses. When they had matured enough, several thousand were shipped in small glass covered boxes to Ceylon, Singapore and other British possessions. There they were planted in botanical gardens and received the greatest care and attention. After five years when the trees were tapped the yield of milk proved Wickham's dream a reality.

To-day rubber plantations are located in Ceylon, Malaya, Java, Sumatra and Borneo, as well as in the warm belt of South and Central America. It was not because of the fear of the wild rubber supply giving out that these plantations were started, for in the Brazilian forests alone, it is estimated that there are perhaps 300,000,000 trees untouched. The difficulty of securing labor, of getting the rubber out of the jungle, of poor transportation and unhealthy living in the undeveloped country were the main reasons for plantation development. Then too, cultivated rubber comes to America far cleaner and with lower percentage of waste than the wild rubber.

Tapping the Trees

THE first five years of a plantation is a time of anxious waiting, for until the trees have reached this age they are not ready to be tapped. The yield is slow, not more than three-quarters of a pound of rubber coming from a tree in its first year, but it increases steadily. The average yield is about four pounds a year.

In working a plantation the rubber gatherers start soon after it is light, for the milk does not flow as freely a few hours after sunrise. Each one carries a tool somewhat like a gouge which is used to cut a shaving of bark from which the juice trickles into enamel cups placed for it. There are several ways of tapping—the "V", the half "V", the herringbone, the half herringbone, the spiral and others. The milk is collected all the year through, but it

is deemed advisable to rest the trees by perhaps tapping only on alternate periods. There are approximately 350 rubber producing vines and trees, but the larger producer of pure rubber is called the Hevea. This tree grows to a height of about 60 feet and when full grown is 8 or 10 feet around.

Processes of Making Rubber

IN the natural maturation method, the coagulation of the latex is brought about by letting it stand in pans at normal temperatures a sufficient length of time to bring about coagulation in much the same manner as cows' milk will form into a clot after it has become soured. After coagulation the coagulum may be completely dried or it may be shipped while still containing 10% or 15% moisture. In the latter case, the coagulum is passed through rolls to squeeze out the serum or water, is sheeted and allowed partially to dry. Whether shipped wet or dry this method results in a rubber which has a disagreeable smell. In the case of the natural coagulation method more of the non-rubber constituents are retained in the rubber at the start, but where a considerable percentage of moisture is present these decompose during transit and are practically all washed out in preparing the rubber for use at the factory.

In the acetic acid method of coagulation, the latex is collected, brought to a central station and emptied in tanks of proper size. A dilute solution of acetic acid is then added to the latex and the latex gently agitated so as to obtain a thorough distribution of the acid. After a period, depending upon the strength of the acid solution, coagulation takes place and the rubber contained in the latex coheres in a wet, spongy mass, which is known as coagulum, leaving a more or less clear liquid which is called the serum. The serum contains a large portion of the water soluble ingredients of the latex and also a small amount of uncoagulated rubber particles. In some instances this serum is collected and subjected to a subsequent coagulating process in order to obtain the entire rubber constituents of the latex. No matter how well the process may be carried on, a number of the non-rubber constituents are lost in the serum, as well as some of the rubber particles.

The spongy mass or wet coagulum is then passed through rolls to squeeze out the serum liquid and then is sheeted and dried. In making smoked sheet the same process is followed, except that the drying is usually carried on in a smoke chamber for ten days to two weeks,



MAKING ROYAL CORD TIRES AT THE HARTFORD RUBBER WORKS PLANT OF THE UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

after which the rubber is baled and prepared for shipment. Crepe is made by running the rubber through roughened rolls.

The spray process or mechanical method of extracting the rubber from the latex is the latest commercial method of producing crude rubber from this source and was developed exclusively by the United States Rubber Company. The type of equipment for producing sprayed rubber, which has so far given the best results and which is now being used, is known as the disc spray. In this process, the latex is fed on to a rapidly revolving horizontally mounted disc, from which it is thrown in an umbrella-shaped spray or mist into a heated current of air or gas. The disc is located at the top of a tower, generally of the shape of a hollow pyramid and the fine spray of rubber globules falling through the hot gases settles on the bottom of the unit as a dry, creamy white spongy mass, which has approximately one-third density of ordinary crepe rubber. A current of hot air is forced in at the top of the tower, passes downward through the spray or mist of latex and escapes at the outer edges of the bottom of the unit, carrying the moisture which was in the latex with it.

The rubber globules are dried almost instantly and the rubber shows no harmful effect whatever from the heat required for evapora-

tion. The heat is applied from an oil burning furnace and the temperatures at the entrance and exit of the spray unit are easily and carefully controlled. The capacity of the spray unit so far developed runs about 600 pounds of dry evaporated rubber per hour, which varies with the total solid content of the latex used. This process of making rubber from the latex is continuous since the bottom of the unit consists of a movable platform by means of which the dry spongy rubber is removed from the floor to the baler. The rubber, which is creamy white, when deposited takes on the appearance of brown crepe when compressed in a bale. The compressed bale of rubber is then either boxed or wrapped in burlap, the general average of the bales being about 200 to 250 pounds.

The advantages of sprayed rubber are absolute cleanliness, uniformity due to bulking large quantities of latex, (this reduces the desirability of blending so long considered necessary), greater tensile strength, quicker curing, better ageing, etc., etc.

Gutta-Percha, Balata and Chicle

THE terms rubber, gutta-percha, chicle, etc., are so commonly used that a brief description of each may not be out of place. We have already shown the sources and prep-

aration of rubber. Gutta-percha comes from one of the Sapotads, a tree which is botanically unrelated to the rubber bearing species. It is found on the Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Sumatra and neighboring countries. The gum, ordinarily the result of the latex which flows from the tree, is also to some extent extracted by mechanical means and by the aid of solvents, from leaves and other parts of the tree. Until within a few years the most common mode of obtaining gutta-percha was to select the finest tree, cut it down and strip off the bark. Between the wood and bark a milky juice was found which was scraped up in little troughs made of leaves. The milk as it flows from the tree is snow white but darkens on being exposed. Like rubber a thick cream forms on top of the milk when allowed to stand and coagulates by gentle heating. This is removed, molded into cakes thrown into boiling water from which it emerges ready to be shipped. A start is being made to create gutta-percha plantations.

Gutta-percha differs very materially from rubber, the former being non-elastic or elastic only to a small degree. It is adapted for cable coverings, especially for submarine work, and it also has surgical, chemical and mechanical uses.

Balata has its place of origin in Venezuela and the Guianas, also to some extent in Brazil. Gums passing under the name of balata, but differing somewhat from those of Venezuela, especially in the associated resins, are imported from the Amazon Valley, West Africa and elsewhere. Balata contains about 39% of gutta-like material and no rubber. It is midway between rubber and gutta-percha as regards elasticity in the crude state. East Indian gutta-percha is hard like wood. Balata is springy like whalebone, while rubber is still more springy. Balata is just as truly

a gutta-percha as a lesser grade of rubber is rubber. Because of its great strength it is especially suited for the manufacture of certain beltings, covers of golf balls, etc.

Chicle is a Central American gutta-percha, a resinous gum derived from the milky latex of Nispero, an evergreen tree which grows abundantly in the warm damp forests of Southern Mexico, Yucatan, Central America, British Honduras and adjacent South American countries. The latex from which chicle is prepared occurs in the bark of a tree like rubber and is obtained by tapping in much the same way as rubber or balata. The latex is conveyed to collecting camps where it is boiled down in large vessels to a dough-like consistency, kneaded to remove some of the water and pressed in wooden molds for transportation.

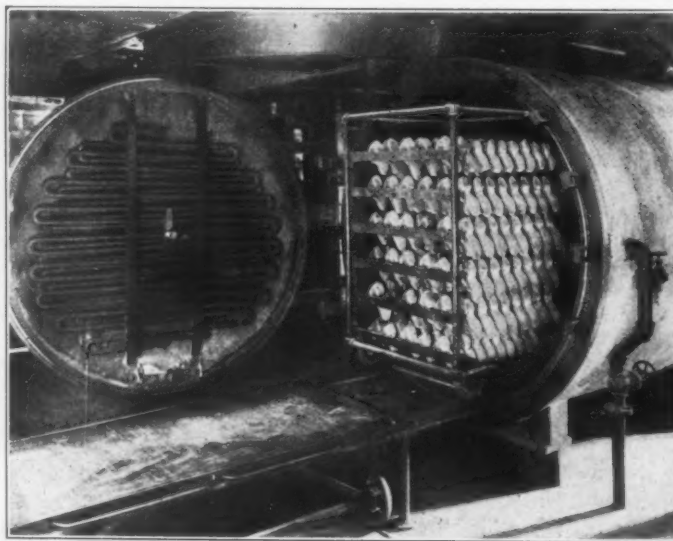
Crude chicle is quite hard, brittle and easily reduced to fragments. It varies according to purity from a light to a dark brown color, and melts readily with heat, being easily softened when held in the mouth. When warm it is ductile and adhesive without perceptible odor or taste and it is entirely free from any injurious qualities. It is used chiefly in the chewing gum industry.

United States Rubber Company Plantations

OF the total planted area of rubber plantations in the world, the United Kingdom controls about 58% while the United States controls only 3.6%. The

United States Rubber Company is the largest single owner of plantations in the world. Their plantations cover 130,000 acres planted in approximately 7,500,000 trees. The yearly output is about 20,000,000 pounds and represents the labor of 20,000 employees. This assures the company of material high and uniform in

(Continued on page 14)



CAR OF SHOES GOING INTO PRESSURE VULCANIZER AT NAUGATUCK FACTORIES OF THE UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

Farm Relief and Eastern Industry

By DR. CHARLES L. STEWART

Agricultural Economist of the University of Illinois

EXPORTS of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials are believed to owe their low prices and high costs of production partly to Federal policies not designed to place them at a disadvantage. Restrictive immigration and highly protective import duties are believed to have placed the producers of exportable agricultural products in a position of embarrassment unintended by those favoring any of these other American policies.

The American grower of products which are controlled in price by world markets, has high wages and other high costs to which competitors producing under less severe national policies in other countries have various degrees of escape. European customers purchasing American agricultural products have to repay in goods sent duty-paid over our tariff barriers or must accumulate credits by selling their manufactures to less mature countries which supply us with products, such as rubber and coffee, coming in here for the most part subject to low duties or duty free. In this sense, the more or less effective walling out of cheap labor and of cheap products of laborers subsisted abroad on our agricultural exports acts as a sort of export tax upon many branches of our American farming.

If this so-called export tax were direct and formal, it would be contrary to the United States constitution. Being incidental if not accidental, it merely requires to be offset by some kind of export premium consistent with our frame of government. Such an offsetting

premium is all the more needed by American agriculture as the immigration and tariff barriers are continued through the period in which European debtors seek to pass a swollen tide of manufactures to us or to the intermediate

countries acting as trade transformers and increasing our imports of agricultural products.

With tendencies as they are, it is only natural that some sort of equalizer should be called for in the interest of American agriculture. In searching for this evenner, it has seemed that the full possibilities of the tariff system should be explored. The results of such a search can be briefly summarized.

Hamilton's Neglected Suggestion

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, in his Report on Manufactures, 1791, stated the germ of an idea likely to be valuable in the next few years. His suggestion was that in some cases the revenue received from import duties might be used to pay bounties. He suggested that in some cases bounties on agricultural products might

be financed in this way. As might be expected, he did not omit a further suggestion that there might also be bounties on manufactures.

Hamilton, as secretary of the treasury, was clear as to the effect both of bounties and highly protective import duties on treasury expenditures and receipts, the bounties increasing expenditures, high duties decreasing tariff receipts. In Hamilton's opinion, however, treasury considerations could easily be less im-

This is a summary of an address which Professor Stewart made before the Board of Directors of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut and a few invited guests at a recent luncheon meeting in Hartford.

Professor Stewart is the author of the export debenture plan which the National Grange endorsed at Portland, Maine, the following week and his object in thus presenting his proposals to the Association was to obtain the viewpoint of the eastern manufacturer on how this new tariff feature applicable to exports would affect eastern industry if applied mainly in the interests of producers of exportable farm products.

A bill containing this plan was introduced in Congress last January by the late William B. McKinley, senator from Illinois, who was chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, and by Charles Adkins, Congressman from Illinois, and member of the Committee on Agriculture.

The resumé is printed here for the purpose of affording members an opportunity to form their own opinions of this legislation.

portant than the removal of lopsided economic development.

Hamilton was certain that cash bounties paid out of treasury receipts were consistent with the constitution of the United States. The bounties on sugar production in the McKinley Tariff Act of 1890 were never declared unconstitutional. It is difficult to appropriate for an export bounty at fixed rates per pound or bushel. The amount of wheat exported from the United States is likely to be more variable than the amount of sugar produced in the United States. It is natural that cash bounties, which Hamilton knew to have been applied on agricultural products in England for about a century before the Report on Manufactures was written, seemed to present less legal difficulty than was the case a century later when the sugar bounty problems were being confronted.

That which seems to have doubtful legality when paid as cash from the treasury can be accomplished by other means which only affect treasury receipts from the tariff system. This method has been rising into prominence both in Germany and the United States during the last fifty years. It is the method of remission of duties. Remission of duties is quite different from reduction of duties, as will be seen a little farther along.

Remission of sugar duties under our treaty with Hawaii in 1876 and under tariff acts of 1901 and since was allowed to importers bringing sugar from certain favored countries, the amount thus imported never being enough, however, to prevent these or other importers from having to import some full-duty sugar to fill the national requirements. Millions of dollars of treasury income from the tariff system were foregone under the Hawaiian, Cuban and other preferences, the result of which was no reduction in the price of sugar in this country and a virtual export bounty on sugar exported to the United States from the favored countries.

Remission of duties in such a form as to be assignable from one person to another attained prominence in Germany prior to 1914 and is provided in new tariff laws in Germany and Sweden. They are known as export certificates. The amount of import duties thrown off was measured by the amount of selected products exported. Inasmuch as these certificates could be transferred, they had a cash value among importers and amounted to the same as cash bounties on exports. Studies of both the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce, made by both agri-

cultural and tariff experts, confirm the fact that these certificate bounties worked as definitely as cash bounties might have worked to raise prices not only on the products actually exported but on similar products exportable but retained for domestic consumption.

Under the export debenture plan as outlined for introduction by the late Senator McKinley and Congressman Adkins, certificates issued to persons exporting certain farm products would be receivable in the payment of import duties payable on any commodity by any person. The effect of the plan can be explained in the terms of wheat.

How Debentures Would Work

ONE study indicates that wheat can be moved from Beardstown, Illinois, to Liverpool, England, for about 32 cents a bushel. Let us suppose that an export debenture rate of 32 cents a bushel were applied behind the import tariff wall of 42 cents a bushel on wheat.

Imagine yourself a wheat exporter, possibly a manager of a cooperative. When the Liverpool price is \$1.52 a bushel, you and your competitors can pay \$1.20 a bushel for wheat to send abroad. American purchasers for mill consumption must bid that much to keep you from getting the wheat. In most circumstances the Liverpool price less about 32 cents is the central Illinois price for all wheat sold from that area.

If you were to receive for each shipment exported by you an export debenture, or in other words, a no-interest-bearing certificate which our customs officers would receive in payment of duties on goods being brought into this country, you could and would raise your bids up toward the full Liverpool price of \$1.52.

Of course, you would not be likely to do much importing yourself, but, if not, you would sell the certificates at very close to par. Those buying these certificates would have as high tariff to pay as if they paid the duties all in cash, but you would be able to consider the Liverpool price as if it were raised the 32 cents a pound above the price which you would otherwise use as a basis for your bids.

Two things need to be considered. In the first place, as an exporter you would have to bid up to the full extent of your power or lose business to your competitors. Neither you nor they could prevent 32 cents received as debenture from going on back to the producer any more than you or they could prevent 32 cents on top of the \$1.52 Liverpool price from going on back to the farm.

In the second place, the higher price made

possible by the debentures would apply not only to the part of the crop actually exported, but to all the rest of the crop, too. Certificates worth 60 million dollars a year can add about a quarter of a billion dollars to the aggregate valuation of the American wheat crop.

To issue debentures beyond the total amount of revenues otherwise receivable in cash would

of measurement that it would cause nearly all the duties to be paid in exporting service rather than in cash. If debentures were issued equal to or in excess of the amounts of import duties levied, now about 540 million dollars worth each year, the treasury would receive practically nothing from tariff revenues. To cut off a half-billion of treasury revenue from this source is not to be done lightly, especially in



Courtesy Illinois Agriculturist

THE PORKER CONVERTS THE CORN CROP

"The difficulty of stimulating exports of flat maize, as the English call our Indian corn," says Professor Stewart, "is reduced by the opportunity for stimulating exports of pork products into which corn is converted."

cause them to depreciate. Both industry and agriculture would oppose this, because it would not only cheapen the tariff on incoming goods, but would reduce the premium on outgoing goods. This depreciation is not to be countenanced, of course, and is not to be confused with the slight discount which debentures must almost always carry when sold. If importers must buy these debentures ahead of their requirements by as much as a few weeks, a discount must be computed on account of the absence of interest on funds tied up in them. This, together with brokerage, should not exceed 3 percent and probably would seldom exceed 1 percent.

It is possible, of course, for the debenture method to be applied on so many exports and at such high rates per pound or other unit

view of the fact that from a quarter billion to a half billion is already kept out of the treasury each year by our high protective import duties. In other words, high protective duties cost the payers of Federal income and inheritance taxes from a quarter to a half billion dollars a year as it is now. I should suggest that not more than half as much tariff revenue be foregone in the interest of exportation of farm products as is now foregone in the interest of protection against importation of manufactured products.

Only about one dollar out of every seven received by the Federal government comes now from the import duties, as against the possibility under a maximum revenue tariff that two dollars or more out of every seven could

(Continued on page 19)

INDUSTRIAL NEWS AROUND THE STATE

PLACES SIGN ON ROOF

One progressive Connecticut concern, the Summit Thread Company of East Hampton, is not only following out the suggestions which *Connecticut Industry* has been making about placing identifying signs on factory buildings, but is carrying this further and has painted a sign across its roof which may be read from an airplane.

SIEMON PURCHASES WATERBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Controlling interest in the Waterbury Manufacturing Company of Watertown, makers of bakelite products, telephone and radio equipment and other moulded composition specialties, has been acquired by the Siemon Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport.



AERIAL VIEW OF THE SUMMIT THREAD COMPANY, SHOWING NEW SIGN

Identification marks such as this are a great help to aerial navigation. The aerial view of the plant, shown on this page was taken by a Connecticut concern, the New England Aircraft Company of Brainard Field, Hartford.

From time to time other aerial views of firms which are members of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut will be shown in *Connecticut Industry*.

CONNECTICUT MAN HEADS WOOLEN AND WORSTED ASSOCIATION

Senator R. Leland Keeney, treasurer of the Somersville Manufacturing Company, has been elected president of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers.

Senator Keeney represents the thirty-fifth district in the state senate and is the first manufacturer to be elected president of the woolen and worsted organization, previous incumbents of the office having been sales agents.

The Siemon company and its allied interests, with this purchase become the largest makers of moulded insulation in this country. Originally known as the Siemon Hard Rubber Corporation, the firm was organized in 1903 by Carl F. Siemon and Waldo C. Bryant. About ten years ago it took over the Specialty Insulation Manufacturing Company of Hoosick Falls, New York and later the Colasta Company of that same city and the Duranoid Company of Newark, New Jersey.

The management of the Watertown concern will remain the same, with the present officers and board of directors. Charles S. Buckingham is president and treasurer, Thomas F. Butterfield secretary and they, with S. McLean Buckingham and Harry Heminway make up the board of directors.

The directors of the Siemon company besides Mr. Siemon and Mr. Bryant, are Edgar Basick, Carl M. Siemon and John S. Pullman.

PROMOTIONS AT FAFNIR

Elisha H. Cooper, president of the Fafnir Bearing Company of New Britain, has been elected chairman of the board of directors to succeed Howard S. Hart who retired from that office but remains on the board. Maurice Stanley, who was vice president and secretary was elected president and a number of other executives were advanced.

ELECTRIC CLOCK CO. MOVES INTO CONNECTICUT

Another example of the popularity of Connecticut as a manufacturing center is shown in the acquisition, by the Sterling Electric Clock Company of New York, of the Meriden factory formerly operated by the Parker company as a clock shop.

Although their present New York factory will be continued, the Meriden plant will constitute the main operating division and is expected to employ about 200 by next summer.

The Meriden property has been leased for three years with option for its purchase at the expiration of that time.

UNDERWOOD COMPUTING MACHINE COMPANY TO BUY PLANT

The Underwood Computing Machine Company of Hartford, affiliated with the Underwood Typewriter Company will exercise the option which it holds and purchase the plant which it now occupies and which was built for it in 1917 by the Hartford Industrial Development Company.

BECOMES DIRECTOR OF ANACONDA COPPER

John A. Coe, president of the American Brass Company of Waterbury, has been elected a director of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Charles F. Brooker.

PURCHASED BY TORRINGTON COMPANY

The Torrington Manufacturing Company of Torrington has purchased the business of the machine division of the Blake and Johnson Manufacturing Company of Waterbury. The Blake and Johnson Company operates two plants, one the machine division and one the manufacturing division. Neither properties are included in the sale.

The machine division has made machinery for brass mills, cold rolling machines and equipment for wire, rod, sheet and tube brass. This line is similar to that of the Torrington concern and the present sales force will be retained.

GIVE INSURANCE POLICIES FOR CHRISTMAS

Several prominent Connecticut industries remembered their employes with gifts of insurance policies at Christmas time. Among these were Eastern Dairies, Inc. of which the New Haven Dairy Company and Tait Brothers are a part. The policies are based on length of service. Those who have been with the company for six months or less than a year received a policy for \$500. Those who have served one year and less than two received one valued at \$600. The value increases \$100 for each year of service, to a maximum of \$1,500.

Employees of The Bassick Company of Meriden and Bridgeport, divisions of the Stewart-Warner Company, shared in the distribution of \$250,000 worth of insurance policies. Denominations in this case also ranged from \$500 to \$1500.

ANOTHER YEAR—ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY

*Full knee-deep lies the winter snow
And the winter winds are wearily sighing:
Toll ye the church-bell sad and slow,
And tread softly and speak low,
For the old year lies a-dying.*

*Old year, you must not die;
You came to us so readily,
You lived with us so steadily,
Old year, you shall not die.*

*How hard he breathes! Over the snow
I heard just now the crowing cock.
The shadows flicker to and fro:
The cricket chirps: the light burns low:
'Tis nearly twelve o'clock.*

*Shake hands before you die.
Old year, we'll dearly rue for you:
What is it we can do for you?
Speak out before you die.*

*His face is growing sharp and thin.
Alack! our friend is gone.
Close up his eyes: tie up his chin:
Step from the corpse and let him in
That standeth there alone*

*And waiteth at the door.
There's a new foot on the floor, my friend,
And a new face at the door, my friend,
A new face at the door.*

Alfred Tennyson

A business enterprise is like a ship at sea—the management of it cannot be reduced to a formula.

—The Bigelow Magazine.

The track supervisor received the following note from one of his foremen:

"I am sending in the accident report on Casey's foot when he struck it with the spike maul. Now, under 'Remarks,' do you want mine or do you want Casey's?"

—Yale Panel.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

BRIDGEPORT MANUFACTURERS SPONSOR CHRISTMAS PARTY

Community-wide efforts in industrial relations tend to wane with the growth of large cities and the trend away from one-industry towns, but Bridgeport, despite its size and the diversity of its manufactures annually offers a successful example of such an effort on a sound and non-paternalistic basis.

Each year, at the Christmas season the manufacturers of Bridgeport cooperate to stage a free entertainment and turkey draw, which is in effect a community party. The party is held under the joint auspices of The Manufacturers Association of Bridgeport and The Bridgeport Employment Managers Association, and is financed, except for the turkey purchase, out of the Manufacturers Association treasury. The turkey pool is underwritten by the member firms individually. Tickets for free distribution among employes are then allotted to each contributing plant on the pro-rated basis of its contribution to the pool. These tickets, which entitle the holders to admission to the party, and to a chance on the turkey draw, are distributed in any manner which the employing company may choose to follow, but an effort is made to secure as wide a possible distribution among the workers themselves.

The fifth of these parties was held this year on December 23rd, at the Central High School Auditorium, and was preceded by an executives' dinner at the University Club. Over twelve hundred workers and their families attended. After an entertainment in which a major part was taken by the Manufacturers Chorus which so delighted members of the State Association at the annual banquet, some seventy turkeys were awarded by lot.

The manufacturers annual Christmas party has now become an institution in Bridgeport and those responsible for it have evidence that it would be sorely missed if it were abandoned. While there is no attempt made in this affair to drive a "message" home and while the program is happily lacking in overtones of self-interest, the sponsors of this party believe that it has done more than any other single thing to create a desirable and permanent impression among the industrial workers of Bridgeport. It is simply a friendly gesture toward the community on the part of the employers of Bridgeport as a whole.

BUILDING ACTIVITY IN CONNECTICUT SHOWS ENCOURAGING GAIN

The volume of construction in Connecticut for the first eleven months of 1926 as gauged by building permits, showed a gain of 11% over the corresponding period of last year, according to figures in the National Monthly Building Survey of Strauss & Company. This compares with the country-wide decline of 5%. Permits granted this year in the twelve cities covered by the report were valued at \$65,102,756 as against a figure for the corresponding part of last year of \$58,672,768.

The Middletown figures are responsible for the favorable picture shown in 1926. A large amount of institutional building raised the value of permits granted in that city six fold as compared with the same period of last year. If Middletown were left out of the reckoning, the trend in Connecticut would show a decline about equal to the country at large, as a gain appears in only three other cities out of the twelve. Permits granted in New Haven were 50% ahead of last year and in Norwalk 18%, while New Haven showed a gain of 2½%.

The detailed figures follow:

City	1926	1925
Bridgeport	\$3,653,294	\$4,123,931
Danbury	1,235,460	1,745,667
Hartford	15,509,184	19,758,695
Meriden	1,165,827	1,234,040
Middletown	11,307,354	1,905,291
New Britain	6,678,703	6,517,595
New Haven	10,907,439	7,205,931
New London	1,277,030	1,445,230
Norwalk	3,644,596	3,086,201
Norwich	354,161	842,734
Stamford	4,254,308	4,922,408
Waterbury	5,115,400	5,885,045
	\$65,102,756	\$58,672,768

PENROSE R. HOOPES

Mechanical Engineer

Designer of

Special Automatic Machinery

252 Asylum St. Hartford, Conn.

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

*What Goes on in Congress and in the
State Legislature*

In Congress

THE short session of Congress promises to be a busy one but matters of importance will remain unacted upon unless advance prognostications go all awry. In refusing to entertain tax legislation the House Committee on Ways and Means took a decisive step which will, no doubt, result eventually in action based upon the President's recommendation that the national debt be reduced before tax rates are touched.

A great deal of time has been spent in discussing the Rivers and Harbors Bill. On December 20 Mr. Gooding announced his intention of introducing an amendment to this bill, but the next day, after a lengthy discussion on the floor of the Senate, said that he had decided not to submit an amendment but would depend upon a bill which he had introduced and which was then being considered by the Interstate Commerce Committee. He is advocating taking from the Interstate Commerce Commission the right to grant fourth-section relief to meet Panama Canal competition.

Senator Warren introduced a measure on January 3 (S. 4987) authorizing a refund to certain railroads of interest wrongly collected.

At the suggestion of Senator Norris, the report of the special commission appointed to advise on the development of the St. Lawrence Waterway Project will be printed as a public document with the President's letter of transmittal.

Majority and minority postal rates reports have been submitted. The majority report failed to give a complete schedule of rates for consideration by Congress. Five postal bills have passed the House, as follows:

H. R. 13445, providing for graduated special handling post-office charges,

H. R. 13446, restoring 1¢ rate on private postals,

H. R. 13447, providing for an additional charge on first-class matter mailed more than one rate short-paid,

H. R. 13448, authorizing the transmission of business reply cards through the mails,

H. R. 13449, permitting the mailing of second class matter by other than publishers under a rate of 1¢ for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. This would bring relief from the very costly rate which now applies, of 2¢ for each 2

ounces or fraction thereof up to 8 ounces when the parcel post rate applies.

On December 21 Senator Sheppard submitted a resolution (S. Res. 304) directing the Federal Trade Commission to ascertain the names of corporations which have issued stock dividends together with the amount.

On December 20, H. R. 12316, the Panama Canal Zone Bill was presented to the President for his signature.

H. R. 11325 is before the House. Its purpose is to amend the act which provides for compensation for employees of the government.

Alien property legislation is "progressing well." The bill passed the House December 18 on a unanimous approval report from the committee.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce agreed to take some action in January on the Kelly price maintenance bill.

The Senate passed the immigration bill (H. R. 6238) with an amendment which will admit wives and unmarried children under 18, of immigrants who entered the United States before July 1, 1924.

Proposals to extend appropriations for two years for a continuation of the Sheppard-Towner act, continue to find a stony pathway, as such Federal-aid legislation deserves. Connecticut has consistently refused to be subsidized by the Federal government and has no liking for Federal-aid projects. With four other states it has refused, since 1921, to accept grants under this measure.

The Connecticut General Assembly

THE Connecticut General Assembly convened January 5. Senator Frederic C. Wolcott of Norfolk was elected president pro tempore and Representative John H. Hill of Shelton elected speaker of the House. Sessions will be held four days each week and all bills must be introduced by the close of business on January 28.

The Association will shortly mail to all members a complete list of senators and representatives and will, as usual, keep them informed of the introduction of all bills of importance and of their progress.

Copies of any bills will be furnished upon request.

RUBBER

(Continued from page 6)

quality, very essential to the products they manufacture.

Latex

IN view of the increasing importance of latex, as such, in this country, a brief description of this material may not be out of place.

Mention has already been made of how the latex is obtained from the rubber tree. The percentage of rubber in latex varies from different trees. This variation will generally come between 25% and 35% by weight. As the latex is taken from the tree and placed in the collecting tanks a certain amount of preservative to prevent coagulation is added. Among the substances tried as preservatives are — hexamethylenetetramine, formalin, sodium bisulphite, sodium fluoride, ammonium polysulphide, ammonium carbonate, and ammonium hydroxide, etc. Of these formalin and ammonia appear to give the most satisfactory results.

Where it is desired to preserve latex for a period of time, sufficiently long to ship it to this country in its liquid form, increased amounts of the preservative are required, and for this purpose ammonia seems to be about as satisfactory as any yet tried. The liquid latex is taken by tank cars to the shipping point and pumped the same as oil through a hose into storage tanks on steamers, and in that way shipped to this and other countries.

The uses of latex, as such, are increasing rapidly. It is being used in paper, hose, adhesives, for spreading purposes on various articles, etc., etc. Probably the most important use of liquid latex so far developed is in the manufacture and treating of web fabric for cord tires. The results have been remarkable, both from an economy and quality point of view. The uses of this material directly in manufactures are in their infancy, and it is safe to predict that the future will witness large strides forward in its consumption.

Reclaiming of Rubber

THE reclaiming of rubber plays an important part in the industry. The process may be divided into two parts, known as the acid process and alkali process. The former is gradually being replaced by the alkali process and so will therefore not be described here. The chief problem in the process is to segregate the rubber from the cotton with which it has been combined in manufacture.

In the alkali process of reclaiming rubber, the material to be reclaimed, such as tires, passes through crackers or grinders and is reduced to a fine pulverized condition. It then passes over screens where the larger particles are taken out and conveyed back to the crackers for further grinding. The fine material passes over magnetic screens where the particles of iron are taken out. It then goes to bins where it is fed automatically into huge spherical kettles known as digesters. There, it is mixed with an alkali or caustic, subjected to rotation and heat for a number of hours when it is discharged into wash bins that wash out the alkali solution. The material left is free from fabric or cotton and goes to bins where it is allowed to settle. From there it is conveyed to driers which reduce the moisture content to a very small percentage. The material is then ready for the milling, sheeting and refining operations, where various compounds may be added to obtain the type of reclaimed rubber desired. One of the last operations is to pass the reclaimed material through tubers which force it through a fine meshed screen taking out any particles of brass or iron that may be left.

There are various kinds of reclaimed rubber known both by numbers and names and with rubber at its present price of about 40¢ per pound, reclaimed rubber is of great importance to the industry.

Conclusion

IT is only about 60 years since we have known how to use rubber, yet it would set us back more than a century in the comfort of business and living if it should stop. As the use of animal skins paved the world with leather so the invention of pneumatic tires, rubber soles and heels has cushioned the world with rubber.

HE DOES — DO YOU?

One member of the Association writes us, "I like to read Connecticut Industry at home where I have more leisure — but I always bring it back so that it can be routed through our plant. There is always material of interest and value to my departmental heads in both the text and advertisements. I see to it that they have access to it every month."

Connecticut Industry accepts advertisements only from firms of the highest grade. They merit your consideration and patronage.

The 4-H Club Work

*What it is and What it Means to the Boys and Girls of the State, as Told
by Two Children Brought to the Annual Meeting by Wilson H. Lee,
Chairman of the Association's Committee on Agriculture*

I. ERNESTINE VISNY of Newtown

IT is indeed a pleasure to be here today to tell you what club work means to a country girl. I can best tell you by my own experiences. Just two years ago this fall I started poultry club work. My sister takes care of the poultry at home and my brother John is always bringing in new ideas from our Farm Bureau. The club agent came to visit our farm one day and expressed a wish to see the poultry house. After he had seen it he told John what changes were to be made in it and also stated that the house was far too small for the number of birds.

John wished to see me start club work and told me that my sister would give me five birds for a Christmas present. I was quite indifferent to the idea and said, "I don't want to keep any chickens. They're too much bother." But after a little persuasion I agreed to try. So a house was built with some money I had received as a birthday present and into this building I placed my five pullets. I might say that these birds were better liars than layers, but I stuck to it, not once reaching the standard production.

This was in January, and in March my brother Martin offered to buy me some baby chicks. The five hens were removed from the laying house and placed into another building and twenty-six day old chicks were put in their stead, to be kept warm by an oil hover kindly loaned by a friend. Of these twenty-six, I raised twenty-one to maturity, ten of which proved to be pullets. This was my real start and these birds, though hatched on April Fool's Day have been doing quite well. I am now the owner of one hundred baby chicks and I attribute this all to a small investment of five dollars which has allowed my little business to expand.

That same fall I started clothing club work and this project certainly has meant much to me. My mother could, and gladly would, have taught me to cook and sew but I didn't have any interest. Before I knew anything about club work I remember trying to sew steadily for a half hour but it was so tedious I immediately took up something else. To a country girl who goes to a High School where she cannot

get the domestic science training that is required in larger schools club work is indeed a blessing. I, for one, have been taught to do many things which I would not have learned otherwise.

Club boys and girls have the opportunity to see their own state and other states. The first large gathering which I attended was State Club Round-Up at Hartford which your Association is so kindly helping to finance. We club members realize the sacrifice which you make and it is our aim to repay you by making the best boys and girls possible.

Then we have Junior Short Course at Storrs. We wish you would go to the homes in your communities, wherever club work has any influence, and tell the parents the real value of a week at the Connecticut Agricultural College.

Then there is Camp Vail in connection with the Eastern States Exposition to which members who have done good work are sent. We come back from these places full of new ideas, full of enthusiasm and ready to make our club a better club because we were sent.

I owe my High School education to club work for, if not for club work, today I would probably be working in some factory earning my own living. And to summarize what 4-H Club Work thus far has meant to me I would place first my High School education; second, a larger circle of friends; third, a broader knowledge of many essential things; fourth, a choice in a vocation; and fifth, a bank account.

Folks, it's just the influence that you have over the people in your rural community that counts. I know of one family in which a boy was interested in cattle judging. The boy couldn't get off to go to places to practice in judging because there was always work to do at home, until the club agent just wrote letters in which he stated that the boy was scheduled to go to this place and that. I don't believe any of that boy's folks are sorry either. The club agent had to use this method because there was no one in the community interested enough in 4-H Club Work to come to the boy's parents and explain the situation. You know that the term "agent" generally applies to someone who has something to sell. But I hope that you will help us still more to spread club work

into every nook in Connecticut and help us to live up to our motto "To make the best better."

II. VITO LUCIANI of Woodbridge

There are seven boys and two girls in our family. I am sixteen and the oldest and the youngest is a boy, who is two days old. I have been in 4-H Club work for eight years and the finest times I have ever had have been from my club work. The 4-H stand for training of the Head-Hand-Heart and Health, their club programs of work with fun and real work and business pretty well mixed up so that you don't know which is work and which is play for it is all so interesting. I have raised pigs, chickens, rabbits, vegetables, calves and now I have a pair of registered Southdown ewes bred to an imported ram, which is said to be the best ram in the United States.

These ewes are due to lamb in February and I am counting the days till the lambs come. I raised a pure bred Ayrshire heifer from two days of age and she won first at the Eastern States Exposition as a yearling and again as a two year old this year. This fall I bought another and mean to have a pure bred herd and peddle milk in New Haven just as soon as I am old enough to get a driver's license. I have 400 Rhode Island Red chickens of the best breeding and mean to make a thousand dollars on my chickens this year. At the State Fair at Hartford I showed my Ayrshire and two pens of chickens and won grand champion and reserved grand champion all breeds on the two. The State Fair is a great thing to make you raise good stock because you know if your stuff isn't right you'll get trimmed and it makes you work hard all the year. The best time of the year in club work is the State Round-Up at Hartford, which your organization makes possible, because at the Round-Up you meet boys and girls from all over the state who are doing good work and come back home all the more set on doing the best work in the state. Last year I was a delegate and was going up with Mr. Ives, the County Club Agent, but I missed the train and didn't have any money with me. I had promised to speak, so I borrowed some money from the girl in the office and took the train for Hartford. I didn't know which hotel it was and I went to the Bond and they didn't know anything about it, then I went to the Bond Annex and two other hotels and finally went to the Garde which was the right place and I was just in time.

My brother Adolph has a Holstein heifer and Light Brahma chickens. My other brother Emidio has a Jersey cow which has paid for herself with her milk and a bull calf which he is raising, that Mr. Henry Trumbull gave him. Another brother Alexander has Ancona chickens which I bought him, that laid when they were four months old.

I have started a poultry club of 14 members, boys who live around me and we call it the "Unbeatable Poultry Club" because we just won't be beat.

I like 4-H club work because I've got all sorts of good things out of it and I'm going to be a Connecticut farmer with the best farm in Woodbridge if I live and keep going.

"The Three Tall Spires"

J. & J. Cash, Inc., of South Norwalk, members of the Association, whose advertisement appears on page 17, have recently issued a souvenir which embodies an original idea. In its trade mark the concern uses three spires and many questions are asked about it. This symbol has its origin, it develops, in the city of Coventry, England, where the Cash business was founded.

On one side of the souvenir card there appears a photograph of Coventry, three great churches with their tall spires looming prominently in the foreground. The explanation which accompanies this says:

"The City of Coventry, situated in the center of England, in the County of Warwick, has in 1926 a population of over 130,000. 50 years ago its population was about 44,000.

"It is a city of great historical interest and still possesses some splendid examples of old architecture.

"Its historic legend of The Lady Godiva is immortalized in Tennyson's beautiful poem 'Godiva'.

"The fortunes of Coventry's citizens have varied with the rise and decline of industries which have made the city famous all over the world. First ribbon weaving and watch making were staple industries, then came the cycle boom which transformed the city into a hive of industry. These trades are still existent but the methods of production have changed with the progress of machinery. At the present time a very large proportion of the population are engaged in the production of motor cars and motor cycles.

"The J. & J. Cash business was founded during the time of the ribbon trade, nearly a century ago and has increased in importance and prosperity, so that for many years the name CASH'S has been renowned throughout the world in respect of the excellence of the firm's productions. The Trade Mark 'THREE SPIRES' will be recognized in the three church spires in the picture."

M. A. C.'s Views on Current News

It will cost between ten and fifteen dollars per minute when President Coolidge talks with King George over the radio-phone this month. Be yourself, Cal!

* * * *

Another blow to the textile industry—William Wrigley's swimmers will use axle grease.

* * * *

An antique snuff box recently sold for \$925. That's not to be sneezed at.

* * * *

Dan Carroll of Wetherford, Texas, made a successful speechless campaign for tax collector. He is blind. Would that we had more tax collectors of Dan's habits and infirmities.

* * * *

Senator Simpson did not charge a cent for his services in the Hall-Mills trial. He was over-paid at that.

* * * *

Not satisfied with eight portfolios Mussolini wants to be Cupid. He has put a tax on bachelors. Maybe Mussolini wants to drive Prince Humbert into a marriage with his daughter.

* * * *

The Filipinos ought to be lucky. They are always knocking Wood.

* * * *

They are legislating against the fly-by-night truckmen. The Colonial Air lines had better have a care.

* * * *

"Chewing tobacco is going out of favor," says the United States Department of Agriculture report. No wonder; there's no place to spit any more.



The Waldorf-Astoria

NEW YORK

and its affiliated hotels

INVITE the opening of credit accounts by Connecticut business men as an expression of the interest manifested by this hotel group in community patronage.

On request to the Waldorf-Astoria office, a signature card will be sent you and its privileges automatically extended to the affiliated hotels.

To avail yourself of this proposal is to be assured of a hearty welcome and the generous contributions to the comfort and enjoyment of guests for which these hotels are renowned.

The Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia

The Willard, Washington

The Windsor, Montreal

BOOMER-DU PONT PROPERTIES CORPORATION

WE

OLD ENGLANDERS

know

NEW ENGLAND

Produces the best merchandise

in the

U. S. A.

That is why

WE MAKE THE BEST

WOVEN LABEL

in the World in New England

J. & J. CASH, INC.

SOUTH NORWALK,

CONN.

TRANSPORTATION

HARTFORD BOAT LINE EMBARGO RAISED

The embargo issued by the Hartford Boat Line against the B. & O. Railroad has been raised. Therefore shipments for local points on the B. & O. between South Philadelphia and Pittsburg and Wheeling can be delivered to the Hartford Boat Line for transportation.

The Hartford Boat Line and the B. & O. have agreed to restore rates to the entire Central Freight Association territory on the basis of standard line rates. This arrangement will enable shippers on the Connecticut River to deliver to the Hartford Boat Line for B. & O. package car service out of New York the following day. The opening up of this route will result in exceptionally good service to shippers.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Due to the record breaking tonnage handled by the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Company during the past few months freight service to off-line transfer points has not been up to standard. Members of the sub-committee on service of the Traffic Committee have been in conference with officials of the railroad and, given good weather, the situation should be ironed out within a comparatively short time. The transfer point showing the greatest deficiency is Harlem River and joint conferences have been arranged with representatives of the Association, the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., the L. I. R. R. and the Pennsylvania R. R.

THROUGH RATES—N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.— L. I. R. R.

G. M. Wood, freight traffic manager of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., and E. J. Buckley of the L. I. R. R., who were present at the last meeting of the Traffic Committee announced that the tariffs for through rates would be published within the next week. This matter has been the subject of discussion for some months.

IRON AND STEEL RATES

As directed by the Hoch-Smith resolution passed during the last session of Congress, the Interstate Commerce Commission is beginning a study of iron and steel rates affecting New England shippers and receivers. The first hearing was held before Commissioner Campbell in New York on December 4. R. W. Poteet of The Stanley Works was designated by Commissioner Campbell as the chairman of an All-New England Committee which will have direct contact with the Commission.

At the last meeting of the Traffic Committee held in New Britain on December 8 to which other New England interests were invited, the

following New England Iron and Steel Rates Committee was appointed: R. W. Poteet, The Stanley Works, New Britain, chairman; C. L. Eyanson, Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, Hartford, secretary; J. F. Atwater, American Hardware Corporation, New Britain; C. B. Baldwin, United Shoe Machinery Corporation, Boston, Massachusetts; Francis J. Dowd, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts; J. J. Duggan, General Fire Extinguisher Company, Auburn, Rhode Island.

A. D. Fiske, American Steel & Wire Company, Worcester, Mass; C. W. Gallagher, Russell, Burdall & Ward Bolt & Nut Company, Port Chester, N. Y.; R. L. Jamison, American Chain Company, Bridgeport; R. W. Miller, Crane Company, Bridgeport; H. W. Richardson, Washburn Wire Company, Phillipsdale, R. I.; P. W. Sheridan, F. P. Lyons Iron Works, Manchester, N. H.; and Howard Waldron, Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Maine.

CLASS RATES—WESTERN TRUNK LINE TERRITORY

Members will recall the advices submitted from time to time in connection with the complaint of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce involving the establishment of overhead rates from points east of the Illinois-Indiana line in Missouri River crossing cities, and territory relating thereto.

Representatives of the Association have attended public hearings from time to time in various parts of the country. The next hearing has been set for January 10, 1927, at Omaha, Nebraska. The proposal suggested by the Omaha Chamber of Commerce requests the establishment of through rates on a basis comparable with others now in force to Mississippi River Crossing and the application of Official Classification rates from points of origin to final destination. It has also been suggested that the Western Classification should be applied from the east to the destination territory in question. Some eastern interests have recommended that the present method of applying the Official Classification to the Mississippi River Crossing and Western Classification, beyond, should be applied rather than Western or Official Classification, if applied all the way through.

Members of the Association should advise headquarters of their opinion in this case so that our representatives may accurately present the views of Connecticut manufacturers.

FARM RELIEF

(Continued from page 9)

be so derived. The writer's suggestion is that one dollar in ten should be so derived in order that protection be evened up to the relief of producers for the export market.

It can be asked why we should let the supporters of the Government thus aid exports of goods, manufactured or unfinished. Why create an artificial scarcity of goods already produced in superabundance? Let us examine the case of England where export bounties were applied for nearly a century before 1765, in about half the years from 1765 to 1792 and thereafter only occasionally until dropped as a dead letter. When export bounties on farm products were put into effect the exportable surpluses of England were rapidly disappearing. This tendency was somewhat checked by the bounty policy. Despite the postponement, however, exportable surpluses ceased and de-

pendence upon grain from the colonies and eventually upon grain from non-British sources became a factor.

Net surpluses of agricultural products may cease to be a factor in our foreign trade by 1940 or before if the post-war trend continues, as it is likely to do unless a better adjustment of prices to costs comes about. If world peace were assured, this might be a less significant trend than otherwise.

That Federal tax payers should share with consumers the load of redress for agriculture seems reasonable. For this to be done by direct cash bounty rather than by concealed bounty, however, has seemed to me to be undesirable. Some might prefer that the farm export bounties be not concealed, if legal safety is possible without the concealment. Nevertheless farmers are as much entitled to have their protection come without cash expenditure from the treasury as are manufacturers of articles protected by high import duties.

Victor Steam Coal is produced on the lines of the New York Central, Cambria and Indiana and Pennsylvania Railroads. Tidewater deliveries at Canton Piers, Baltimore, Md., Port Richmond and Greenwich Piers, Philadelphia, Pa., Port Reading, South Amboy, Elizabethport, Port Liberty and Pier 18, Jersey City, New York Harbor.

it's
 BITUMINOUS
VICTOR
 COAL
cleaner!

The Pneumo-Gravity Process puts coal cleaning in the "mechanical operation" class, and takes it out of the fell grip of the human factor, with all its wasteful failings.

What's the result? Better, cleaner, more uniformly prepared coal.

PEALE, PEACOCK & KERR

ONE BROADWAY, NEW YORK

NORTH AMERICAN BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, P

SALES EXCHANGE

In this department members may list without charge any new or used equipment or supplies. All copy must be in the hands of the editor by the fifteenth day of the month preceding publication.

FOR SALE

Punch Clocks

Seven Dey time punch clocks in good condition. Will sell for \$50 apiece.

Address S. E. 162.

Eyelet Machines

One No. 6, two No. 4, three No. 5, plunger Manville eyelet machines in good condition.

Address S. E. 159.

Engine Lathe

One 20" x 10" Lablond engine lathe, practically new.

Address S. E. 160.

WANTED TO BUY

Steam Engine

One 35 H. P. steam engine, horizontal or upright, high speed preferred.

Address S. E. 161.

FACTORY SPACE

12. For Rent. In Hartford, 30,000 to 40,000 sq. ft. of ideal manufacturing or storage space. All on one floor. Price on application.

13. For Sale. Five stories, mill constructed, brick buildings containing 61,902 sq. ft. Equipped with automatic sprinklers, two freight elevators, two built-in vaults, and two generators 75 K.S.D.C. Situated on two railroads with own spur track. More information on request.

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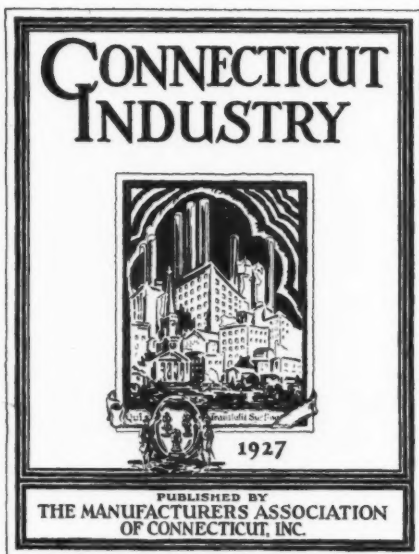
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